AGITATE ! EDUCATE ! ORGANIZE !

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

Entered as second-class matter, September 12, 1910, at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., under the act of August 24, 1912.

HELP THE MINERS.

Local unions are urged to give prompt financial aid to the striking coal miners of Colorado.

VOL. 4. NO. 27 WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1914. WHOLE NO. 183

LABOR MAKES PROTEST.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Organized labor of New York is vigorously protesting against cataloguing employes by the means of the Bertillion finger-print system for the use of industrial insurance companies. The cards issued by the New York insurance companies require employes to fill out blanks giving the color of their hair and eyes, their height and weight, and a definite space is provided on the cards for the prints of the first three fingers, similar to the cards used by police headquarters. A vigorous protest is also being made against the requirement that women shall undergo a physical examination after being laid off for two weeks.

VALUABLE PUBLICATION.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics has just published as its bulletin, No. 148, a compilation of the labor laws of the United States with brief notes on court decisions. A large number of the laws relate to the regulation and inspection of factories and mines. Another important subject is that of the regulation of the conditions of employment of women, closely connected with which is the employment of children. The bulletin shows minimum wage laws in seven states, California, Colorado, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin, besides the decision of the Ohio constitution which authorizes such a law, though none has been enacted. There are also in twenty-one states laws providing for the support of mothers of dependent children. It is noted that child legislation has been had effecting the railroads by the passage of train crew laws, hours of service laws, the block system, shelter for workmen and regulating the height of bridges over tracks and numerous laws regulating safety appliances. The resume of decisions are brief and are confined largely to the decisions of the supreme courts of the states and of the United States.

AT IT AGAIN.

Minneapolis, Oct. 2.—The Kimball-Storer Company has locked out its union pressmen and assistants because each pressman refused to tend two presses. This was one of the companies that made a terrific fight against the Typographical Union in the fall of 1905 at the opening of the eight-hour movement, which called the International Typographical Union. After fighting the printers for a long time the plant was capitulated. Since then it has been recuperating from its former defeat. It seems, however, that the Kimball-Storer Company has a penchant to fight union labor and it has renewed its hostilities, this time by locking out its pressmen. Unfortunately for the Company, however, practically all its first batch of pressmen brought with the shop in a body, probably because when they were first employed they were quartered at the West Hotel, the leading, most prominent and expensive hotel in the city, but after a few days the Company transferred their strike breakers to one of the cheapest hotels in the city and this, no doubt, had a strong influence in the strike breakers deciding to quit their jobs.

COTTON FARMERS PREDICAMENT

Washington, Oct. 3.—A large number of cotton farmers are in the city to appeal to the members of Congress to make some provision whereby relief can be extended to the cotton farmers. The owing to the European war the cotton market has been paralyzed, thus leaving the cotton farmer in the most deplorable condition. A bill has been introduced by Representative Henry providing for an appropriation of $1,000,000 to be used in advancing money on warehouse receipts for the purpose of tiding over the cotton crop. At one of the meetings held by the farmers a representative of the American Federation of Labor attended and assured the representatives of the cotton farmers, the most of whom are members of the Farmers' Co-operative and Educational Union, that the American Federation of Labor was thoroughly in harmony with the plan of the government establishing a system of rural credits, and also proffered assistance in the present crisis by way of the cotton farmer immediate relief. The Harvest will be ready for the world and the most numerous portion of the population derives profit from it. The so-called "upper class" have always had the well enough off, materially, else they would not have been "upper." They are the ones can measure progress at all is by the advance of the workers."

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Winnipeg, Oct. 3.—The controversy which arose here for a number of years between the two factions of the Electrical Workers seems to be nearing a close in the section of the country. The seceding organization has held a number of times in the past few years and reconciliation was effected but with over 30 per cent of the seceding faction now back and in affiliation through the efforts of the president of the organization the Canadian locals are seriously considering a return to the regular organization. In fact, a referendum vote is now being taken by all of the Canadian locals as to the advisability of returning to the recognized organization in a body.

COURT CASES REDUCED.

Buffalo, Oct. 2.—Effect of the new workman's compensation law will be felt to an unusual degree in the term of the Supreme court, which has just opened, for the court calendar shows that the number of negligence actions filed has been decreased by fifty per cent over the number of a year ago.

SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

Pittsburgh, Kans., Oct. 2.—The strike of the Street Railway employes at this place is nearing a settlement, and conferences between the company and the strikers has been held and other conferences are scheduled.

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HEALTH WORK IN SCHOOLS.

Washington, Oct. 3.—While progress is being made in organizing health work in city schools in all parts of the country, most rural communities have neglected this phase of the education problem, says Dr. Clark, of the Public Health Service, in his report to Surgeon Gen. Blue on rural school hygiene. The health official says:

"A surprising number of physical defects are revealed by medical inspection in the schools. The figures for American school children are approximately about the same as those for the school children of England which were summarized by J. A. Pease, M. P., in the house of commons, as follows:

"Impaired eyesight, 10 per cent; impaired hearing, 5 per cent; ear disease, 2 per cent; adenoids, 5 per cent; serious decay of teeth, 50 per cent; tuberculosis, 2 per cent; heart disease, 2 per cent; malnutrition, 10 per cent; mentally defective, 1 per cent; backward children, 12.5 per cent; abnormally gifted children, 2 per cent.

"The important point needing emphasis is that many of these defects, developmental and acquired, are noticed in the early years of life, and to neglect them results in serious impairment of the health, growth, and efficiency of the child."

WIN SIX MONTHS' STRIKE.

Boston, Oct. 2.—Local Branch, No. 96, of the Leather Workers on Horse Goods has successfully carried on its strike against the shops of J. Forgie's Sons, which began last April through refusal of the firm to sign an agreement with the union to operate their shops as Union Label Shops. They conducted their business in a manner satisfactory to them. On the other hand, the members of the Employers' Association refused to assist the employers in the trade operating union shops, paying union wages, hours of labor and conditions, and from this they were directly aiding the members of the union by establishing a higher standard of wages in the business and in harmony with the increased cost of living. The first question, therefore, to be seen lost. In contrast to the contests with the employers is the fact that a large number of controversies were settled by arbitration.

BREWERS CLOSE MEETING.

Baltimore, Oct. 3.—The convention of the United Brewery Workers which was in session here for two weeks has adjourned. The convention created an additional recording secretary and elected Houston, Tex., as the next convention city. The following nominations for officers, which are to be elected in November by the referendum, were announced: Secretary-Treasurer, A. Huebner and A. Nebel, New York; corresponding secretary, Louis Kemper; financial secretary, Joseph Dambacher, Cincinnati; trustees, Joseph Oberfeld, Indianapolis, Ind., and Peter Bollenbacher, Pittsburgh, Pa.; international organizer, Gustav Bachert; editor, Gustav Mostler and Adolph Elsner, Rochester, N. Y. Fred Ward, Louis Kemper and John Sullivan were elected delegates to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor. The convention donated $1,000 to the Textile Workers for use in their strike in Atlanta, Ga. The $1,000 was turned over to the Women's Trade Union Label League.

THE OLD SCHEME.

Cincinnati, Oct. 2.—The Cincinnati Employers' Association, which has for its object to organize an effort to organize the Independent Order of Traction Men of Cincinnati, is making headway. The company is endeavoring to organize one of those "company unions" and is using every energy to looking after the interests of the employer to the exclusion of the employes. Of course, the latter has a right to destroy, if possible, the regular organization of street car men. A controversy in the matter between the company and the city authorities over the reduction of the number of cars operated on various city lines, the company claiming a decrease in patronage, while the opposition claims that the receipts of the company do not bear out that statement. However, the company assumes at least that this is to be a hostile movement to follow in the footsteps of other corporations who believe that workingmen have no rights when a street car company is bound to respect.

LABOR IN AUSTRALIA.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The political contest in Australia has resulted in the Labor Party as a victor. According to the information received the Labor Party will have forty-two members in the House of Representatives and thirty-two in the Senate. The fusion party will have thirty-three in the House and thirty in the Senate, thus giving the Labor Party a gain of four seats in the House and two in the Senate. It is stated that Andrew Fischer will again be named as Prime Minister. The victory is largely as a result of an issue being raised on account of the government giving preference to union labor.

SHALL PEOPLE RULE?

Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 3.—At the coming election, the people of this state will be given an opportunity to pass upon an amendment to the constitution providing for the initiative and referendum. The referendum proposed extends to the reference of laws passed by the General Assembly to a vote of the people, to amendments to the constitution and giving the power also to the people to initiative legislation. It reserves to the people the right and power to approve or reject any item, section or part of any act enacted by the General Assembly.

GARMENT WORKERS ORGANIZE.

Davenport, Iowa, Oct. 3.—The employes of a large garment factory in this city have just organized. The firm is not averse to the organization of its employes because it will be a means to keep in such a general demand for union labled goods that the Company was having difficulty in disposing of its non-union product. The indications are that much benefit will accrue to the employes and to the members of the union in an adjustment of their working conditions.

PRESSSMEN WIN OUT.

Davenport, Iowa, Oct. 1.—The firm of Reid-Mohr & Kloppenburg, printers and binders of this city, have signed an agreement with the Printing Pressmen's Union. For three years this firm has been employing non-union pressmen, but the Pressmen's union has been waging war on an effective campaign during this time with the result as chronicled.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' SCALE.

Bakersfield, Cal., Oct. 3.—The electrical workers in this city have just succeeded in securing a new wage scale. The new agreement calls for a daily wage of $4.50 for eight hours. The agreement was secured without a strike, which is a victory not only to the employes, but to the employers as well.

TEXTILE WORKERS WIN.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Sept. 28.—The full-fashioned knitters' union of the United Textile Workers of America won a signal victory after a ten months' strike at the Julius Kaiser Company plant in this city. A demand was made to compel the knitters to operate two machines instead of one, the operation of one machine always having been the custom in the past. Seven men who refused to run two machines were discharged and the remaining employes demanded the reinstatement of these men, and on refusal of the company to comply, coupled with the threat to discharge every man who refused to run two machines, the case was presented to the international union. All efforts of the officials of the international union to secure a satisfactory adjustment failed, and a strike was declared. Every effort was made by the company to operate this department of the plant, but without success, and when the strikers had been out ten weeks the company receded from its position and agreed on the one-machine-to-operator proposition, and the strikers returned to work.

A SPLENDID PROGRESS.

Detroit, Oct. 3.—At the recent meeting of the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, a report of the progress of the organization from February 1 to July 1 this year, was submitted. It was shown that during that time 290 death benefits were paid, the total amounting to $290,000. The association says a benefit ranging from $100 to $800. Disability benefits were also paid, bringing the total for the year in disability claims up to $105,550. The reports also show large gains in association and trade agreements with as many corporations. The most gratifying feature of the report was that no strikes occurred during the period with which the report, and that during the same time 14,000 new members had been enrolled. Out of the only controversies which resulted in strikes and lockouts during the period under consideration only one has been lost. In contrast to the contests with the employers is the fact that a large number of controversies were settled by arbitration.

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IMMIGRATION REPORT.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The Immigration Bulletin for September, just prepared by the Bureau of Immigration, under the Department of Labor, has just been issued. It shows that during the month in question there were 46,377 immigrant aliens admitted to the ports of this country. Heading the list comes the Hebrews, with 12,182, and then comes Southern Italians, 4,684; Germans, 3,771; Polish, 3,091; English, 2,427; Greeks, 2,551; Magyars, 2,158, the balance coming from thirty-three other countries. Among the trades it is found that among the number were 1,055 seamstresses; 1,891 tailors; 621 miners; 592 mechanics, not specified, the balance coming from miscellaneous trades, with a total in this section of 4 trifle over 11,000. In the unskilled there is recorded, servants, 8,184; farm laborers, 7,741; laborers, 7,786, the balance being only partially recorded, with a total in this class of 26,506. Those claiming no occupation, including women and children, total 21,717. In the distribution of these immigrants for the month the greater portion went to the following states: New York, 18,855; Pennsylvania, 7,174; Massachusetts, 4,649; Illinois, 4,626; New Jersey, 3,167; Ohio, 2,836. The balance being distributed among the other states in the union. There were debarred during the month under contract of their becoming a public charge. There departed from the various ports during July 28,601 emigrant aliens. The immigration figures this month show the smallest number of immigrants since January and February of the present year, when 31,180 were admitted in January and 56,115 in February.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

CONCISE AND TRUE.

Washington, Oct. 3.—"The labor question is as broad as humanity itself," said William B. Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Labor, in an address at Holyoke, Mass., recently. "If you define it as any mental activity not engaged in solely for pleasure' then you know that the labor question reaches out to the very ramifications of the world. Labor goes far beyond those three important questions, namely, hours, wages, shortening hours and improving sanitary conditions. That is only a small part of the activity."

A feature of the speech was the Secretary's answer to a question asked by Mr. Allen, in the audience, "Has anything been done in this state to prevent the courts from issuing injunctions?" "I do not believe that any man should be compelled to join a labor union," instantly replied Secretary Wilson, "but I think that he is morally obliged to do so for these reasons: First, as a result of the activity of the various unions in this and other States we have secured different laws on the statute books relative to employers' liability; second, through the activity of labor organizations laws relative to the protection of women and children have been secured; third, through the efforts of labor unions there have been laws made for the better education of children; fourth, the hours of labor have been reduced, affording improvements for the unorganized as well as the organized workers; fifth, wages as well have been increased; sixth, working conditions have been improved; seventh, the housing conditions and the sanitary systems of cities have been made more enjoyable.

"It is for these reasons that I believe that a man who works at a trade and accepts and enjoys the conditions that organized labor has brought about is morally obligated to join the labor organization in the field in which he works, and his financial, help to the movement that gave him those conditions."

FLINTS WIN.

Toledo, Oct. 2.—T. W. Rowe, President of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, announced that contracts recently have been made with the National Association of Manufacturers of pressed and blown glassware and the Window Glass Workers' Union for the season in all departments. The hours of labor have been materially reduced, providing for forty-six hours for a week's work on day work, and forty-two and one half hours for a week's work on night work. Wages have been increased and favorable working conditions are on with the Federal Glass Company, Columbus, Ohio, and the Monroe Glass Company, of Monroe, Mich.

FAVORS SAFETY CAMPAIGN.

Boston, Oct. 2.—The legislative committee of the State Federation of Labor, together with other union officials, had a conference with the State Industrial Accident Board on details connected with the workmen's compensation law and amendments which will probably be urged next year by the unionists. The campaign for safety in this state was also discussed. It is believed that the next convention of the State Federation will favor enforcement legislation with the view to reducing accidents. It is also said that the number of accidents can be cut down if the workmen's compensation act may be greatly extended without increasing the cost.

LESS DIVORCES IN COUNTRY.

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 2.—Statistics show that in the larger centers of this state approximately one out of every four or five marriages ends in the divorce court. In the entire state, however, there is one out of every seven. For the fiscal year ending June 30 there have been recorded 3,000 divorces granted in Ohio and a total of 49,658 marriages. These figures are taken from Hamilton county (Cincinnati) or Cuyahoga county (Cleveland).

GENEROUS UNION MEN.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 2.—The Galveston Labor Council has issued a statement in this city for the purpose of providing ways and means for furnishing school books to the children of this city whose parents are unable to buy them this year. The fund to be used for this commendable purpose is not for charity, but is to be considered as a loan to the parents until it can be repaid.

RAILROAD SETTLEMENTS.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Gathered from various sources, it is learned that recent settlements with various railroads have been made by either two or all of the railroad organizations. On the Chicago, Northwestern Railway the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen have secured a revised schedule containing some increase in compensation and favorable changes in working rules. Other settlements were made on the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railroad, the Iowa and St. Louis Railway, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Temiskraming and Northern Ontario Railway, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway, Southern Railway and the Norfolk and Southern Railway. It is also noted that a system federation has been formed between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Railroad Trainmen on the Kansas City Terminal Railway and that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors and the Railway Trainmen have agreements on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western.

A CONVICT LABOR SOLUTION.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 3.—The solution of the convict labor problem, urged by the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, is attracting considerable attention. Briefly stated, this plan is:

First—Work on public domain where the laborer or convict can be utilized in road building and land reclamation.

Second—Securing for the state's use of sufficient land for the operation of penal farms, the products of which shall not be sold in the open market, but shall be sold exclusively to the penal, correctional and charitable institutions of the state and of the various state subdivisions.

Third—For those prisoners whom it will be impossible and unwise to employ in either of the foregoing directions, it is recommended that industries be established within the prisons whose products shall be sold exclusively to the state and its subdivisions, and the profits from all sales over and above the cost of maintaining the industries for the state road fund, to be used as voted to the support of the prisoners' families.

RAILROAD SIGNAL MAINTAINERS

Washington, Oct. 3.—One of the recent railroad labor organizations to become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor is the Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen of America, to which organization a charter was issued last April. These signalmen are the intelligence that plants on railroads in order by making sure every switch is properly adjusted and looking after machinery, batteries and lamps. They form the connecting link between the engineer and the train dispatchers an every man employed on a railroad can now boast of having a National organization to look after his interests. The Brotherhood has found it expedient to adopt methods of thorough organization and from reports received from various centers they are making progress such as to warrant the assertion. With a diligent roster of officers and the aid of all other railroad organizations it is predicted that they will come rapidly to the front.

TROLLEY MEN ORGANIZE.

New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 2.—One of the latest organizations of conductors and motormen employed by the Union Street Railway Company, of this city, has been enrolled as members of the new division of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes. Previous efforts have been made in the past to organize these trolley men, but success was only achieved recently. The effort now being made, however, is successful, and without doubt all of the employes will be enrolled as members of the new division. This city is the only one of any considerable size in the state which did not have a street railway employes' organization.

GOOD WORK.

St. Catharines, Canada, Oct. 2.—An organizer for the Barbers' International Union for Canada has been successful in securing the affiliation of the local barbers' union which has been an independent organization for over thirty years. While the employers have opposed the local union attaching itself to an international body, the Journeymen were practically unanimous in their vote to cease conducting an independent organization and making common cause with the Journeymen Barbers of the United States and Canada.

WYOMING COAL AGREEMENT.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Oct. 3.—The coal miners of this state have succeeded in securing a new agreement with the coal operators. The basis for the new agreement is that the operators entered into in 1912, although a number of questions were left open for a purpose of subsequent conferences to be called in the future. The new agreement runs for a period of two years, and the option is that the all points in controversy will be settled without friction in the near future.

PLUMBERS WIN FIGHT.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 2.—The Plumbers' Union has been successful in a four months' strike in this city. The "Master Builders' Exchange opened a campaign for the purpose of establishing the open shop, but the plumbers withstood the fight for four months in the hope that the plumbers would recede from their position, but finally the employers were forced to accept its host. A satisfactory settlement has been arrived at and the men have returned to work.

PLASTERERS IN CONVENTION.

Washington, Oct. 3.—he Operative Plasterers' Association opened it annual convention in this city Monday morning with a large list of delegates present. President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, was present at the opening session and delivered an address.

BOOM IN WOOLENS.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Reports coming from different sections of the country have been received by the labor bureau to the effect that there has been a sudden demand for woolens and that the mills are busy with the prospect of a busy season ahead.

STICKERS.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 2.—The Bollermakers' Union in this city have been proud of their record as strikers. It is three years and six months since the boilermakers of Jackson went on strike against piecework, and during that time not a single member of the union has returned to his shop. However, it has been necessary to call the contest off for the present.

AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 2.—Tuberculosis claims the most of its victims when they are between the ages of 20 and 40, according to statistics compiled by Dr. A. C. Holland, register of the state vital statistics. Last year there were 6,771 deaths in Ohio, a decrease of 200 over 1912. Since the year number of deaths has been decreasing.

Revised and corrected tabulations in the bureau show that the total number of deaths from all causes in Ohio last year was 68,308, of which 37,299 were males and 31,107 were females. The number of deaths in 1912 was 68,611

The largest number of deaths occur among infants under one year, there having been 11,934 such deaths during the year. That an infant has a much better chance to live after it becomes one year old is indicated by the fact that the deaths at this age were 2,382.

Fewer deaths occurred in November than in any other month, according to the year's record.

A PHONY COMMISSION.

Indianapolis, Oct. 2.—The legislature of Indiana last year passed a law providing for a commission to make an investigation into the conditions of labor and the working women of the state of Indiana. The commission was appointed and it has the power to subpoena witnesses, to compel employers to furnish their books for examination, together with other powers. It appears, however, that the majority of the members of the commission are not in favor of exercising the powers conferred by the statute, and has refused to compel the attendance of witnesses. The Indianapolis Star says: "Members of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, as a member of this commission, refused to sign a report that stated publicly that the commission had investigated and found nothing to the women workers of the state. The effect of the commission will be practically nil because of the methods pursued.

SEATTLE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The Seattle Record, the labor paper, has this to say relative to the forward movement now in progress:

"Great as has been the progress made in the labor forward movement during the past six weeks, still greater efforts will be put forth during the balance of the year according to a decision reached by the committee having the matter in charge at an enthusiastic meeting held in the Labor Temple recently. The meeting was attended by a large numeb of Labor leaders and enthusiasm ran high over reports of the setting of the wonderful gains that had been made in a number of local organizations."

The committee decided to specify certain sections of the city for the purpose of concentrating the efforts of the organizers of the campaign have such a complete and effective organization that a house to house campaign is to be made.

THE STOCKTON FIGHT.

Stockton, Cal., Oct. 3.—The Merchant and Manufacturers' Association, which has been carrying on an Otisized campaign to destroy union labor in this city, has received several crushing blows during the recent past. The merchants are beginning to realize that the business of Stockton can not be profitably conducted one. An incident worthy of consideration is the fact that one of the largest department stores in the city has tendered its resignation to the union-busting Agricultural Association, and intends to be now conducting a thoroughly union establishment.

R. R. TELEGRAPHERS ACTIVE.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Since June 30 of this year the Order of Railroad Telegraphers has been successful in securing revised schedules and increased wages on the following lines: Buffalo and Susquehanna, Western Pacific, Michigan Central, Chicago and Alton, Canadian Pacific Railway Co., all government lines in Canada, Halifax and Southwestern, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Houston and Texas Central, Southern Pacific Atlantic system. Thorough organization and increased wages are also desirable results in face of such adverse conditions as wars in other countries. Reports from other lines in the country. There ought not to be a nonunion man working on a railroad.

MACHINE PRINTERS.

Washington, Oct. 2.—In a letter from Patrick E. Lyons, secretary of the International Association of Machine Print Cutters and Writers, to the Labor Bureau a large list of union manufacturers of wall paper was inclosed, together with a large number of nonunion wall paper concerns. This organization has strikes on with the Wall Paper Company, Company, of Steubenville, Ohio, the Wallace Wall Paper Company, of Cortland, N. Y., the Vaughan Wall Paper Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., and the Thomas, Jakey & Co., at Neward, Del.

MEMBERSHIP INCREASE.

Toronto, Oct. 3.—The local division of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes has had a splendid increase in membership and now has on its rolls over 1,300 members. The recent increase in membership particularly in the Walk Walk Manor section. The members of the organization enlisted for service in the present European war, and the correspondent number was taken into the organization, together with a considerable number in addition.

MANY NEW ORGANIZATIONS.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 2.—President E. G. Hall, of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, is now traveling through the northern part of the state, reports exceptional success in the formation of new organizations. Many unions have been organized, all with a good membership. President Hall also asserts that the prospects for further organization are exceedingly bright.

ORGANIZE LUMBER HANDLERS.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 2.—Efforts are being made to organize the lumber handlers of the port of Baltimore. As a result of the last strike of the stevedores, it is said that the longshoremen have been advanced to 35 cents an hour, but since the strike their pay has been reduced to 30 cents. A temporary organization has been formed and a charter applied for from the Longshoremen.

LARGE ADDITION.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America, has been successful in affiliating two large local unions in Brooklyn, N. Y. The aggregate membership of the two locals thus added will number over 1,000 members and is a splendid acquisition to the organization.

UNION MAN FOR CONGRESS.

Boston, Oct. 2.—Another union man has been nominated for Congress. Peter W. Collins, former secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who resigned that position three years ago, has been nominated for Congress on the Democratic ticket from the Ninth Massachusetts Congressional district. The present member from that district is E. W. Roberts, Republican. From present indications it looks as if there will be material additions to the labor group in the Sixty-fourth Congress.

TALK MERGER.

Denver, Oct. 3.—The question of merging the Western Federation of Miners with the United Mine Workers of America will be taken up by committees representing each of these organizations at Butte, Mont., on October 1. For more than a year this subject has been under consideration, and at the last conventions of the two organizations, referendums were adopted to confer as to details. The United Mine Workers will be represented by John P. White, president, with Frank J. Harlan, of Washington, and Frank Farrington, of Illinois, each a member of the International Executive Board. The committee from the Western Federation of Miners is comprises D. W. Bellriggs, J. W. Rankin and Jos. W. Speer. There seems to be a feeling at present that the time is ripe for such a move, and that should the proposition be favorably considered by the two committees selected for the purpose, where a vote has accompanied by a committee of the National Industries. The consolidation, it is stated, will be practically all because of the methods pursued.

A MUNICIPAL PROGRAM.

New York, Oct. 3.—A municipal program for adoption by the cities is recommended by a committee of the National Municipal league, which will discuss same at the annual convention in Baltimore, November 18. These measures are considered:

A constitutional amendment to give cities adequate powers to run their own affairs.

A model municipal corporation act to organize cities where there is no municipal home rule; and,

A model charter to be adopted by cities having the right to frame their own charters under the amendment.

The constitutional amendment provides for granting to the cities the largest possible degree of local self-government, so that their dependence on the whim of legislatures will become a thing of the past.

The committee recognizes that for certain things there must be state supervision and a state administrative control, notably in such matters as education, health and highways, but that the people of each city should be free to determine a larger number of matters than is now the case.

SYMPATHY FROM NORTH DAKOTA

Washington, Oct. 3.—During the discussion in the United States Senate recently on the Alaskan coal land leasing bill, Senator Gronna, of North Dakota, introduced the following amendment:

"No lessees of any coal or other lands in Alaska shall employ, or have employed on their premises or lands so leased, armed men, guards, or commonly known as mine guards, under penalty of $5,000 and two years imprisonment in jail."

Senator Gronna, Republican, of North Dakota, moved to amend by adding after the words "mine guards" the words "or Pinkerton detectives, or in any manner whatsoever." The amendment was rejected by the Senate. North Dakota was obvious, in that he desired to make the amendment by Senator Martine rejected. Senator Martine, however, the Senate agreed to the amendment to the amendment by Senator Martine, as amended—and it was carried. Verily the ways of the Senators are oftentimes droll.

HATTERS TRIUMPHANT.

Philadelphia, Oct. 2.—The union men of this city are jubilant over the announcement of W. H. Stadt Company, manufacturers of felt hats, that they have signed an agreement to abide by the union shop basis. The firm has been operating on the open shop basis and the demand to unionize the shop has failed, but the union did not let up in its fight, and as a result of persistence the firm has now entered into an agreement with the hatters' organization and is manufacturing union label headwear. The indications are that the business of the company will be largely increased in the near future and consequently more hatters employed.

TELEPHONE TROUBLE.

Boston, Oct. 2.—The difficulty between the New England Telephone Company and the Boston-Worcester Telephone Company operators' unions, because of the agreement of the latter with the Worcester Union, has reached a stage where a strike may be called. A strike vote has been taken by the Worcester Union and it was voted to stand by the members of the Boston organization. While the Boston Union voted to stand by any action taken by the Worcester Union.

GOLDEN RESIGNS.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 3.—John Golden, International President of the United Textile Workers' Union, has resigned as a member of the Executive Board of Labor and Industries. The reason assigned for his resignation is the fact that aside from Golden, who represents the textile workers, the other members are not in harmony with the objects of the commission, and Golden "could do nothing in the commission, for which the State Board of Labor and Industries was formed.

CLAYTON BILL.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The conferees of the Senate having in charge the Clayton bill have reported to the Senate and the House conferees and the report is now being considered by the Senate. Senator Reed of Missouri is strenuously opposing a portion of the report dealing with corporations, and will endeavor from the floor of the Senate in permitting unlimited discussion it is difficult to forecast when a vote will be reached.

PRINTERS WIN.

Allentown, Pa. Oct. 2.—The members of the local Typographical Union, after a determined fight against the Democrat and the Daily City News Item, have been declared victors in the struggle for recognition and have also signed agreements with the local unions, and hereafter both publications will be conducted as union shops.